

# News

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Internet Address: <http://www.bls.gov/ro2/home.htm>

Information: Martin Kohli, (212) 337-2420

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Media Contact: Michael L. Dolfman, (212) 337-2500

Fax-On-Demand: (212) 337-2412

## MARCH JOB COUNT FOR GREATER NEW YORK AREA RISES BY 98,100 OVER THE YEAR

Total nonfarm employment for the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area<sup>1</sup> stood at 8,336,300 in March 2006, 98,100 above its year-ago level, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Regional Commissioner Michael L. Dolfman pointed out that this was the area's largest 12-month job gain since March 2001. The greater New York area's job count grew at a 1.2-percent pace over the year compared to a 1.6-percent increase for the nation. (See chart 1.) With employment growth ranging from 0.7 to 0.9 percent for the last five months of 2005 in the greater New York area, the pace accelerated in the first quarter of 2006, with all three months posting gains of 1.1 percent or more. (All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

### Employment in the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Area

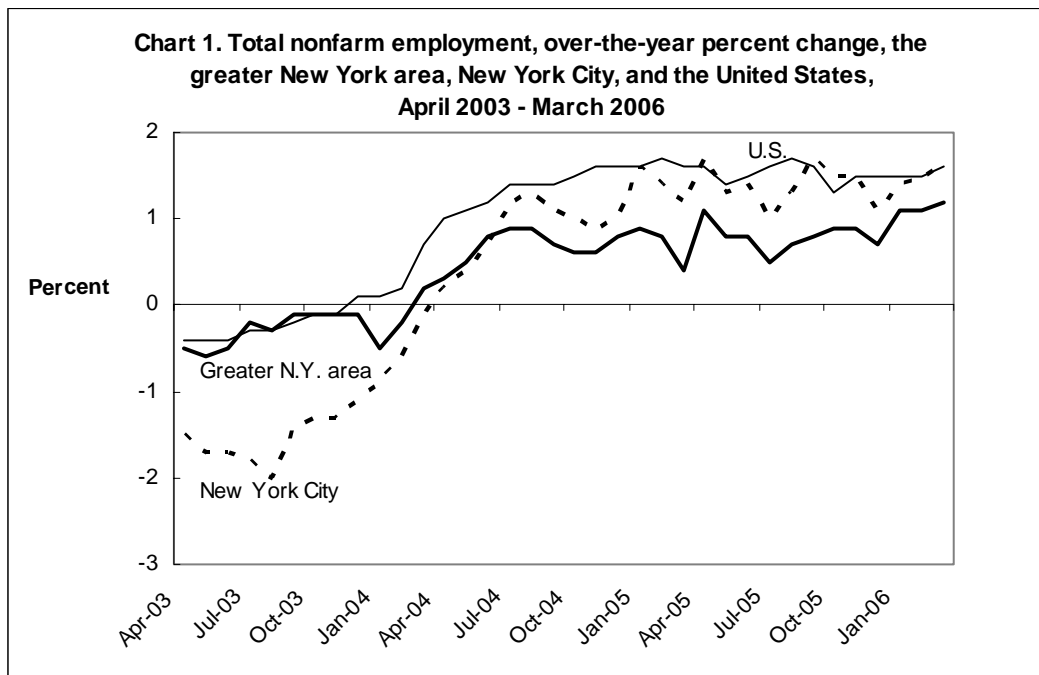
The New York metropolitan area has added 151,200 jobs since March 2003, almost three-fourths of the amount lost since the pre-recession peak of March 2001. As a result of these gains, the New York area's employment total was 0.8 percent below the previous March peak five years ago.

In the greater New York area, all but one industry supersector added jobs from March 2005 to March 2006, and three added more than 15,000 jobs. Educational and health services experienced the strongest employment growth, adding 25,700 jobs over the year, roughly the same as the increases during the last five months of 2005 and the first two months of 2006. Employment in the other services supersector rose by 18,400, also in line with the changes over the previous seven months. Financial activities added 17,100 jobs over the year in March, after posting gains of 17,500 in January and 18,400 in February. In this supersector, the increases in the first three months of 2006 have been consistently larger than the average gain of 10,700 recorded during the last five months of 2005.

<sup>1</sup> The New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) consists of New York City, Nassau, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties in New York; Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, and Union Counties in New Jersey; and Pike County, Pennsylvania. For convenience, the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island MSA is referred to as the greater New York area throughout this release.



Round-the-clock recorded messages for the **Consumer Price Index** and a variety of other **Bureau of Labor Statistics** data are available by dialing the **New York Information Office's** main telephone number: **(212) 337-2400**. For recorded messages, press '2.' Press '1' for 24-hour Fax-on-Demand service.



Other industries with over-the-year job gains of at least 5,000 in March 2006 included professional and business services (13,500); trade, transportation, and utilities (12,500); leisure and hospitality (10,100); natural resources, mining, and construction (9,900); and government (7,500). For natural resources, mining, and construction this was the largest over-the-year increase since August 2001. Manufacturing, on the other hand, continued to shed jobs. Manufacturing's over-the-year loss of 19,800 jobs was close to the average recorded during the latter part of 2005 and the first two months of 2006.

### Metropolitan Divisions

The greater New York area contains four Metropolitan Divisions, essentially separately identifiable employment centers within a metropolitan area. None of the four divisions lost jobs over the year. Not unexpectedly, the largest gain occurred in New York-White Plains-Wayne (69,100), with smaller increases in Edison (20,300), and Nassau-Suffolk (8,600); Newark-Union's employment count was essentially unchanged from March a year ago. The increases in the New York and Edison divisions were the largest 12-month changes since March 2001 and September 2001, respectively. The Newark division had lost jobs on an annual basis for 18 consecutive months, ending with a gain of 1,300 in January 2006, followed by a loss of the same size in February.

The New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division consists of New York City and two-three county areas: Putnam-Rockland-Westchester in New York and Bergen-Hudson-Passaic in New Jersey. Of these three components, New York City accounted for most of the over-the-year increase in employment with the addition of 58,200 jobs, bringing the total number employed in the City to over 3.6 million. Putnam-Rockland-Westchester added 7,200 jobs and Bergen-Hudson-Passaic added 3,700; however, employment levels remained below 1 million in both these areas.

Among the four divisions in the greater New York area, three had over-the-year job growth below that for the nation (1.6 percent); the exception was Edison, with a 2.0-percent increase in employment. Jobs in New York-White Plains-Wayne grew by 1.4 percent over the year and in Nassau-Suffolk, by 0.7 percent. Within the New York division, New York City had the strongest growth rate, 1.6 percent, equaling the

national average. Employment in Putnam-Rockland-Westchester increased by 1.3 percent, and in Bergen-Hudson-Passaic, by 0.4 percent.

**Table A. Nonfarm employment, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, not seasonally adjusted**  
(Numbers in thousands)

| Area                                     | 2005<br>March | 2005<br>Dec. | 2006<br>Jan. | 2006<br>Feb. | 2006<br>March p | Change from<br>March 2005<br>to March 2006 p |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--|
| New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island | 8,238.2       | 8,520.5      | 8,252.5      | 8,272.8      | 8,336.3         | 98.1   |
| Edison                                   | 992.8         | 1,036.2      | 1,001.9      | 1,003.1      | 1,013.1         | 20.3   |
| Nassau-Suffolk                           | 1,217.5       | 1,268.9      | 1,213.9      | 1,212.9      | 1,226.1         | 8.6  |
| New York-White Plains-Wayne              | 5,013.6       | 5,175.6      | 5,025.6      | 5,047.3      | 5,082.7         | 69.1   |
| Bergen-Hudson-Passaic                    | 894.4         | 923.9        | 890.2        | 892.8        | 898.1           | 3.7  |
| New York City                            | 3,563.3       | 3,671.6      | 3,579.5      | 3,596.7      | 3,621.5         | 58.2   |
| Putnam-Rockland-Westchester              | 555.9         | 580.1        | 555.9        | 557.8        | 563.1           | 7.2  |
| Newark-Union                             | 1,014.3       | 1,039.8      | 1,011.1      | 1,009.5      | 1,014.4         | 0.1  |

p = preliminary.

NOTE: The Edison Metropolitan Division consists of Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, and Somerset Counties in New Jersey. The Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division consists of Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York. The New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division consists of New York City and Westchester, Rockland, and Putnam Counties in New York; and Bergen, Hudson, and Passaic Counties in New Jersey. The Newark-Union Metropolitan Division consists of Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex, and Union Counties in New Jersey; and Pike County in Pennsylvania.

In the New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division, employment grew by 1.6 percent or more in six industry supersectors. Employment growth was strongest in natural resources, mining, and construction, up 3.2 percent over the year—the largest increase since June 2001. Financial activities and other services also recorded robust job growth, with employment in both supersectors expanding by 2.8 percent in the division and by similar amounts in New York City (2.8 percent for financial activities and 2.9 percent for other services). Within the financial activities supersector in New York City, the securities industry increased by 6.5 percent over the year, the largest change since June 2000. Education and health services posted the fourth highest job-growth rate in the division, 2.3 percent, partially as a result of strong growth in ambulatory health care, up 4.0 percent. In leisure and hospitality the job count expanded by 1.8 percent, due in part to growth in full-service restaurants, while in the information industry employment increased by 1.7 percent. The job count declined over the year in only one supersector in the division—manufacturing (-5.0 percent). In New York City manufacturing employment declined at a similar rate, -4.5 percent.

While the patterns of job growth in the New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division and New York City were largely similar, there were some differences. Natural resources, mining, and construction experienced a sharper employment growth in the division (3.2 percent) than in the City (1.6 percent). In part this reflected the fact that the specialty trade contractor construction industry was adding jobs in the division (up 1.0 percent over the year) while shedding jobs in the City (-1.2 percent). On the other hand, information and leisure and hospitality grew more strongly in the City. Since March 2003, the City's job count has increased by 97,000, recouping roughly half the 203,600 jobs lost during the preceding two years.

In the Edison Metropolitan Division, six supersectors experienced job growth of at least 1.6 percent—other services (13.7 percent); financial activities (7.5 percent); leisure and hospitality (5.6 percent); information (3.9 percent); professional and business services (1.9 percent); and natural resources, mining, and construction (1.6 percent). Since January the financial activities supersector has recorded 12-month job increases of 7 percent or more in each month; in the previous 16 years, growth streaks of 7 percent or higher never exceeded two months. The manufacturing sector, down 2.9 percent, was the only supersector in the Edison Division to lose 1.0 percent or more of its jobs.

In the Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division, four supersectors showed notable rates of job growth: professional and business services (2.7 percent); natural resources and mining (2.6 percent); leisure and hospitality (2.0 percent); and other services (1.8 percent). Financial activities (-0.7 percent) and manufacturing (-0.6) were the only two supersectors not to add jobs from March a year ago.

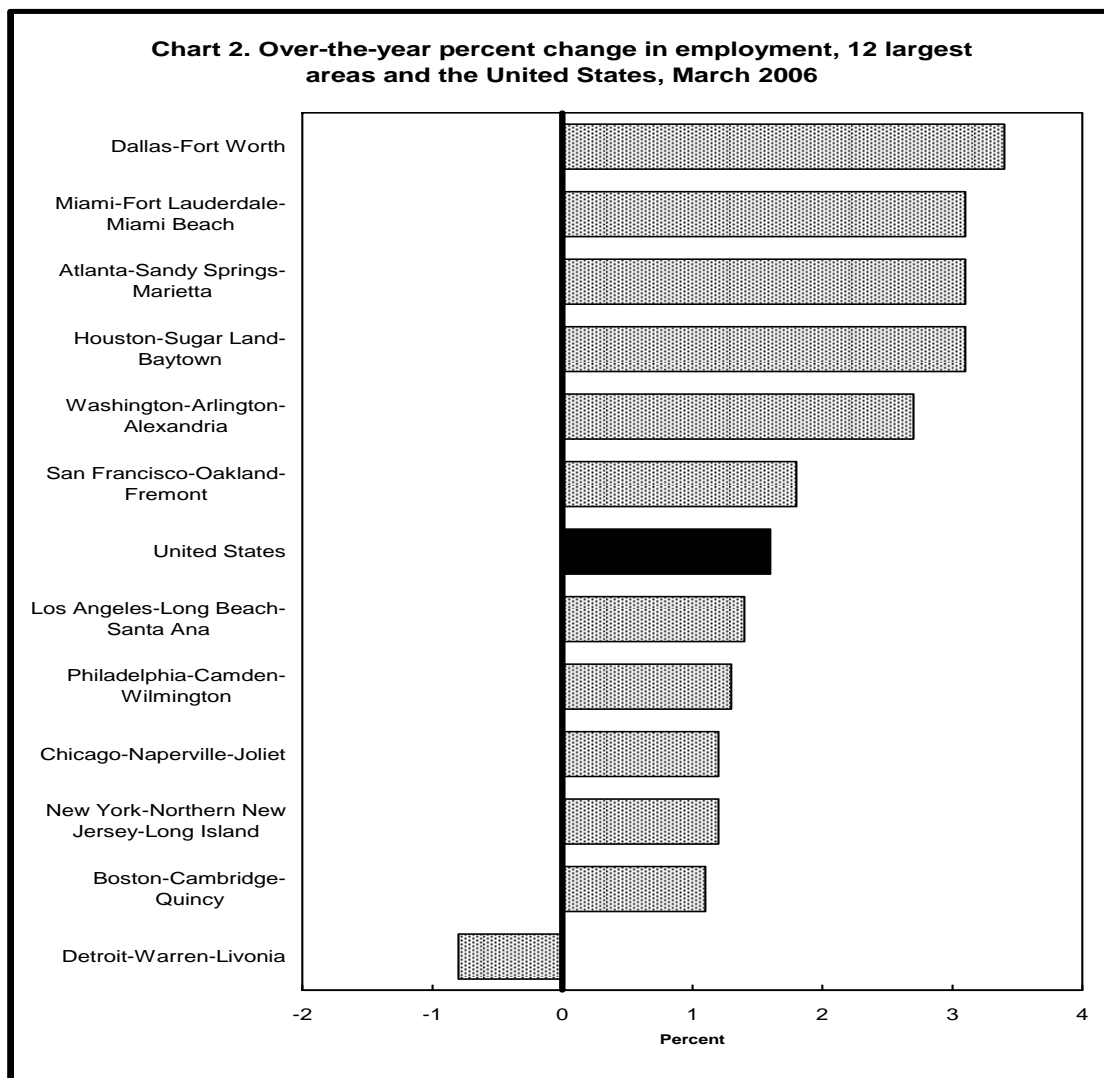
In the Newark-Union Metropolitan Division, five supersectors (manufacturing, information, financial activities, leisure and hospitality, and professional and business services) lost jobs over the year. The largest drop occurred in manufacturing, which shed 6.0 percent of its job base, followed closely by information, down 5.8 percent. On the other hand, five sectors recorded job gains, led by other services (10.2 percent) and natural resources, mining, and construction (5.8 percent). The Newark-Union area has seen a job gain of at least 10 percent over the year in the other services sector in each month since October 2005; for natural resources, mining, and construction, the percentage increase in employment was the largest since October 2002. Government (1.8 percent), education and health services (1.6 percent), and trade, transportation, and utilities (1.1) also experienced job growth over the year.

### Employment in the 12 largest areas

Of the 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas, half registered job growth stronger than the national gain of 1.6 percent in March. Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington placed first with an employment increase of 3.4 percent. Three areas followed with 3.1-percent increases: Houston- Sugar Land-Baytown, Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, and Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria (2.7 percent) and San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont (1.8 percent) also had job growth above the national average. (See chart 2.) Employment in New York grew at a 1.2-percent pace in March 2006, on a par with Chicago-Naperville-Joliet and close to percentage gains in Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana (1.4 percent), Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington (1.3 percent), and Boston-Cambridge-Quincy (1.1 percent). Detroit was the only metropolitan area among the 12 that experienced an over-the-year employment loss, shedding 0.8 percent of its jobs in March 2006.

Seven of the 12 largest metropolitan areas added more than 70,000 jobs over the year. New York's 98,100 job gain was almost matched by Dallas's, which expanded its much smaller base by 92,800. Five other areas—Atlanta, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, and Washington, D.C—added between 70,000 and 77,000 jobs.

The professional and business services supersector was the growth leader in six of the seven areas with over-the-year employment gains exceeding 70,000, New York being the exception. Washington, D.C. added the largest number of professional and business services jobs (28,800) from March a year ago, followed by Dallas (22,700). In the New York area, by contrast, professional and business services ranked fourth highest in growth with the addition of 13,500 jobs, with education and health services, other services, and financial activities ranking first, second, and third, respectively.



In Detroit, on the other hand, the only supersector with a 12-month increase of at least 1,000 was education and health services, up by 2,600 in March 2006.

## Technical Note

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program for the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area and the 12 largest metropolitan areas. The rankings were based on population estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2000. The CES program is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor.

### Employment

**Definitions.** Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

**Method of estimation.** The employment data are estimated using a "link relative" technique in which a ratio (link relative) of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these ratios. Small-domain models are used as the official estimators for the approximately 10 percent of CES published series.

**Annual revisions.** Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports which are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

### Reliability of the estimates

The estimates presented in this release are based on sample survey and administrative data and thus are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability--that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data are also subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the special estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

**Employment estimates.** Measures of sampling error are available for state CES data at the NAICS supersector level and for metropolitan area CES data at the total nonfarm level. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available on the BLS Web site at (<http://www.bls.gov/sae/>).

**Area definitions.** The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget on December 5, 2005. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is published annually in the May issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

### Additional information

More complete information on the technical procedures used to develop these estimates and additional data appear in *Employment and Earnings*, which is available by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (telephone 202-512-1800).

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

**Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, not seasonally adjusted**  
(Numbers in thousands)

| Area and Industry                                  | 2005<br>March | 2005<br>Dec. | 2006<br>Jan. | 2006<br>Feb. | 2006<br>March p | Change from                           |         |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---------|
|  |               |              |              |              |                 | March 2005 to<br>March 2006<br>Number | Percent |
| New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island MSA       |               |              |              |              |                 |                                       |         |
| Total nonfarm                                      | 8,238.2       | 8,520.5      | 8,252.5      | 8,272.8      | 8,336.3         | 98.1                                  | 1.2     |
| Total private                                      | 6,952.5       | 7,220.1      | 6,976.5      | 6,986.6      | 7,043.1         | 90.6                                  | 1.3     |
| Natural resources, mining, and construction        | 311.6         | 343.3        | 316.6        | 313.6        | 321.5           | 9.9                                   | 3.2     |
| Manufacturing                                      | 484.9         | 473.7        | 459.5        | 462.5        | 465.1           | -19.8                                 | -4.1    |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities               | 1,557.5       | 1,652.8      | 1,579.9      | 1,565.8      | 1,570.0         | 12.5                                  | 0.8     |
| Information  | 284.9         | 295.4        | 287.5        | 286.6        | 288.1           | 3.2                                   | 1.1     |
| Financial activities                               | 770.2         | 789.4        | 785.5        | 786.1        | 787.3           | 17.1                                  | 2.2     |
| Professional and business services                 | 1,214.4       | 1,260.1      | 1,208.8      | 1,213.6      | 1,227.9         | 13.5                                  | 1.1     |
| Education and health services                      | 1,381.6       | 1,410.1      | 1,381.4      | 1,397.5      | 1,407.3         | 25.7                                  | 1.9     |
| Leisure and hospitality                            | 586.1         | 615.5        | 582.5        | 584.5        | 596.2           | 10.1                                  | 1.7     |
| Other services                                     | 361.3         | 379.8        | 374.8        | 376.4        | 379.7           | 18.4                                  | 5.1     |
| Government   | 1,285.7       | 1,300.4      | 1,276.0      | 1,286.2      | 1,293.2         | 7.5                                   | 0.6     |
| Edison, Metropolitan Division                      |               |              |              |              |                 |                                       |         |
| Total nonfarm                                      | 992.8         | 1,036.2      | 1,001.9      | 1,003.1      | 1,013.1         | 20.3                                  | 2.0     |
| Total private                                      | 842.2         | 885.0        | 854.9        | 852.5        | 861.1           | 18.9                                  | 2.2     |
| Natural resources, mining, and construction        | 43.9          | 48.4         | 44.6         | 43.7         | 44.6            | 0.7                                   | 1.6     |
| Manufacturing                                      | 76.6          | 76.6         | 74.5         | 74.5         | 74.4            | -2.2                                  | -2.9    |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities               | 222.0         | 236.1        | 224.0        | 220.8        | 221.5           | -0.5                                  | -0.2    |
| Information  | 31.1          | 33.0         | 32.3         | 32.0         | 32.3            | 1.2                                   | 3.9     |
| Financial activities                               | 62.6          | 65.9         | 66.8         | 66.7         | 67.3            | 4.7                                   | 7.5     |
| Professional and business services                 | 160.1         | 166.0        | 159.6        | 160.1        | 163.2           | 3.1                                   | 1.9     |
| Education and health services                      | 129.7         | 133.3        | 129.7        | 130.6        | 131.3           | 1.6                                   | 1.2     |
| Leisure and hospitality                            | 69.6          | 74.6         | 71.4         | 71.6         | 73.5            | 3.9                                   | 5.6     |
| Other services                                     | 46.6          | 51.1         | 52.0         | 52.5         | 53.0            | 6.4                                   | 13.7    |
| Government   | 150.6         | 151.2        | 147.0        | 150.6        | 152.0           | 1.4                                   | 0.9     |
| Nassau-Suffolk, Metropolitan Division              |               |              |              |              |                 |                                       |         |
| Total nonfarm                                      | 1,217.5       | 1,268.9      | 1,213.9      | 1,212.9      | 1,226.1         | 8.6                                   | 0.7     |
| Total private                                      | 1,016.1       | 1,064.9      | 1,015.0      | 1,012.4      | 1,024.3         | 8.2                                   | 0.8     |
| Natural resources, mining, and construction        | 61.4          | 68.1         | 61.5         | 61.0         | 63.0            | 1.6                                   | 2.6     |
| Manufacturing                                      | 87.4          | 88.1         | 86.6         | 86.4         | 86.9            | -0.5                                  | -0.6    |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities               | 266.1         | 284.5        | 270.1        | 265.8        | 266.5           | 0.4                                   | 0.2     |
| Information  | 29.1          | 29.7         | 29.2         | 29.0         | 29.1            | 0.0                                   | 0.0     |
| Financial activities                               | 81.6          | 81.9         | 80.9         | 80.8         | 81.0            | -0.6                                  | -0.7    |
| Professional and business services                 | 151.5         | 162.1        | 152.8        | 153.3        | 155.6           | 4.1                                   | 2.7     |
| Education and health services                      | 200.6         | 205.1        | 196.1        | 198.3        | 201.2           | 0.6                                   | 0.3     |
| Leisure and hospitality                            | 87.0          | 92.7         | 86.2         | 86.0         | 88.7            | 1.7                                   | 2.0     |
| Other services                                     | 51.4          | 52.7         | 51.6         | 51.8         | 52.3            | 0.9                                   | 1.8     |
| Government   | 201.4         | 204.0        | 198.9        | 200.5        | 201.8           | 0.4                                   | 0.2     |
| New York-White Plains-Wayne, Metropolitan Division |               |              |              |              |                 |                                       |         |
| Total nonfarm                                      | 5,013.6       | 5,175.6      | 5,025.6      | 5,047.3      | 5,082.7         | 69.1                                  | 1.4     |
| Total private                                      | 4,244.9       | 4,398.3      | 4,261.0      | 4,279.6      | 4,311.2         | 66.3                                  | 1.6     |
| Natural resources, mining, and construction        | 168.6         | 182.7        | 170.2        | 169.7        | 174.0           | 5.4                                   | 3.2     |
| Manufacturing                                      | 227.8         | 219.2        | 211.7        | 214.5        | 216.3           | -11.5                                 | -5.0    |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities               | 858.8         | 910.4        | 870.9        | 867.0        | 869.0           | 10.2                                  | 1.2     |
| Information  | 200.7         | 208.6        | 203.0        | 203.1        | 204.1           | 3.4                                   | 1.7     |
| Financial activities                               | 548.1         | 564.1        | 561.6        | 562.6        | 563.2           | 15.1                                  | 2.8     |
| Professional and business services                 | 746.8         | 773.7        | 744.2        | 748.9        | 756.5           | 9.7                                   | 1.3     |
| Education and health services                      | 913.2         | 931.1        | 917.5        | 929.2        | 934.5           | 21.3                                  | 2.3     |
| Leisure and hospitality                            | 366.6         | 384.9        | 364.1        | 366.3        | 373.2           | 6.6                                   | 1.8     |
| Other services                                     | 214.3         | 223.6        | 217.8        | 218.3        | 220.4           | 6.1                                   | 2.8     |
| Government   | 768.7         | 777.3        | 764.6        | 767.7        | 771.5           | 2.8                                   | 0.4     |

**Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, not seasonally adjusted-Continued**  
(Numbers in thousands)

|  | 2005    | 2005    | 2006    | 2006    | 2006    | Change from<br>March 2005 to<br>March 2006 |         |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|---------|
|  | March   | Dec.    | Jan.    | Feb.    | March p | Number                                     | Percent |
| <b>New York City</b>                           |         |         |         |         |         |  |         |
| Total nonfarm                                  | 3,563.3 | 3,671.6 | 3,579.5 | 3,596.7 | 3,621.5 | 58.2                                       | 1.6     |
| Total private                                  | 3,012.0 | 3,113.6 | 3,029.5 | 3,047.2 | 3,068.7 | 56.7                                       | 1.9     |
| Natural resources, mining, and<br>construction | 108.7   | 114.7   | 107.5   | 107.7   | 110.4   | 1.7  | 1.6     |
| Manufacturing                                  | 115.8   | 110.4   | 106.2   | 109.1   | 110.6   | -5.2                                       | -4.5    |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities           | 537.0   | 566.8   | 543.4   | 542.2   | 543.9   | 6.9  | 1.3     |
| Information                                    | 159.7   | 167.5   | 162.6   | 162.8   | 163.5   | 3.8  | 2.4     |
| Financial activities                           | 439.3   | 451.1   | 449.9   | 450.9   | 451.7   | 12.4                                       | 2.8     |
| Professional and business services             | 546.6   | 564.4   | 545.7   | 549.7   | 553.9   | 7.3  | 1.3     |
| Education and health services                  | 682.7   | 696.0   | 688.4   | 697.3   | 700.5   | 17.8                                       | 2.6     |
| Leisure and hospitality                        | 270.6   | 285.9   | 271.7   | 273.2   | 278.2   | 7.6  | 2.8     |
| Other services                                 | 151.6   | 156.8   | 154.1   | 154.3   | 156.0   | 4.4  | 2.9     |
| Government                                     | 551.3   | 558.0   | 550.0   | 549.5   | 552.8   | 1.5  | 0.3     |
| <b>Newark-Union, Metropolitan Division</b>     |         |         |         |         |         |  |         |
| Total nonfarm                                  | 1,014.3 | 1,039.8 | 1,011.1 | 1,009.5 | 1,014.4 | 0.1  | 0.0     |
| Total private                                  | 849.3   | 871.9   | 845.6   | 842.1   | 846.5   | -2.8                                       | -0.3    |
| Natural resources, mining, and<br>construction | 37.7    | 44.1    | 40.3    | 39.2    | 39.9    | 2.2  | 5.8     |
| Manufacturing                                  | 93.1    | 89.8    | 86.7    | 87.1    | 87.5    | -5.6                                       | -6.0    |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities           | 210.6   | 221.8   | 214.9   | 212.2   | 213.0   | 2.4  | 1.1     |
| Information                                    | 24.0    | 24.1    | 23.0    | 22.5    | 22.6    | -1.4                                       | -5.8    |
| Financial activities                           | 77.9    | 77.5    | 76.2    | 76.0    | 75.8    | -2.1                                       | -2.7    |
| Professional and business services             | 156.0   | 158.3   | 152.2   | 151.3   | 152.6   | -3.4                                       | -2.2    |
| Education and health services                  | 138.1   | 140.6   | 138.1   | 139.4   | 140.3   | 2.2  | 1.6     |
| Leisure and hospitality                        | 62.9    | 63.3    | 60.8    | 60.6    | 60.8    | -2.1                                       | -3.3    |
| Other services                                 | 49.0    | 52.4    | 53.4    | 53.8    | 54.0    | 5.0  | 10.2    |
| Government                                     | 165.0   | 167.9   | 165.5   | 167.4   | 167.9   | 2.9  | 1.8     |

p =preliminary.

NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates are currently projected from March 2005 benchmark levels. Estimates subsequent to the current benchmark month are provisional and will be revised when new information becomes available.



**Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls, twelve largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted  
(Numbers in thousands)**

| Area   | 2005<br>March | 2005<br>Dec. | 2006<br>Jan. | 2006<br>Feb. | 2006<br>March p | Change from<br>March 2005 to<br>March 2006 |         |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--|---------|
|  |               |              |              |              |                 | Number                                     | Percent |
| Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA                     | 2,298.7       | 2,384.6      | 2,342.5      | 2,358.5      | 2,371.1         | 72.4                                       | 3.1     |
| Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH                         | 2,380.7       | 2,456.2      | 2,390.9      | 2,399.5      | 2,406.4         | 25.7                                       | 1.1     |
| Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI                    | 4,372.8       | 4,522.2      | 4,391.7      | 4,400.5      | 4,426.1         | 53.3                                       | 1.2     |
| Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX                        | 2,725.5       | 2,827.1      | 2,783.4      | 2,801.3      | 2,818.3         | 92.8                                       | 3.4     |
| Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI                             | 2,023.5       | 2,062.4      | 1,990.3      | 1,996.7      | 2,006.4         | -17.1                                      | -0.8    |
| Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX                         | 2,322.6       | 2,404.1      | 2,367.3      | 2,383.7      | 2,393.7         | 71.1                                       | 3.1     |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA                   | 5,481.9       | 5,581.7      | 5,498.6      | 5,532.4      | 5,556.0         | 74.1                                       | 1.4     |
| Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL                  | 2,377.1       | 2,452.0      | 2,418.1      | 2,441.2      | 2,451.0         | 73.9                                       | 3.1     |
| New York-Northern New Jersey-<br>Long Island, NY-NJ-PA | 8,238.2       | 8,520.5      | 8,252.5      | 8,272.8      | 8,336.3         | 98.1                                       | 1.2     |
| Philadelphia-Camden-<br>Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD        | 2,741.4       | 2,821.5      | 2,747.4      | 2,760.0      | 2,777.0         | 35.6                                       | 1.3     |
| San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA                      | 1,962.2       | 2,014.6      | 1,980.0      | 1,992.9      | 1,997.4         | 35.2                                       | 1.8     |
| Washington-Arlington-<br>Alexandria, DC-VA-WV          | 2,879.1       | 2,971.6      | 2,920.0      | 2,934.7      | 2,955.4         | 76.3                                       | 2.7     |

p =preliminary.

NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates are currently projected from March 2005 benchmark levels. Estimates subsequent to the current benchmark month are provisional and will be revised when new information becomes available. Changes were calculated using unrounded numbers.

**Map 1. Over-the-year change in employment,  
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island,  
March 2006**

